Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

YANKEE GO HOME!

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VIET!

July 10 1967

. No 118

U.S. CRIMES



Vinh Quang Village Razed (photo); Haiphong, Nam Dinh and Hai Duong Cities and Other Populous Localities Indiscriminately Bombed



LOSSES HEAVIER AND

NORTH VIETNAM

IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1967

432 U.S. AIRCRAFT AND JULY 6, 1967 2,073

SOUTH VIETNAM

QUANG TRI - THUA THIEN 3 U.S. Companies Wiped Out, 2 Others Badly Mauled, 40 G.I.s Captured.

QUANG NGAL

Go Hoi Airfield Attacked: 300 G.l.s Wiped Out, 30 Planes and Helicopters Destroyed.

during the shelling.

L.A.F. attack against Con Tien (Quang Tri province) on May 9, 1967

Capt. Bill Lee and Col. James Baret in a desperate state.





UNDAUNTED been built only under the new regime. "He stressed each of his words, "Yes," VINH QUANG He then told us what sort of life the miserable sharemen had lived under the old regime. FIER the press conference held by the DR.W. Commission June 21, An Indo hammlet was anywhere.

FTER the press conference held by the D.R.V. Commission for Investigation of the U.S, War Crimes the U.S., War Crimes in Vietnam, we met Mr. Ho Ngoc Thoai, representative of the Vinh Quang village's administration, people and organizations, who had come from the Northern side of the Ben Hai River to Hanoi to denounce to public opinion inside and outside the country the wholesale destruction of his native place by U.S. many incendiary bombs and steel-pellet bombs.

Though not tall, this man Though not tall, this man looked firm and resolved with a fisherman's dark complexion and the shining eyes of a militia leader, who together with his unit gave a due riposte to American planes during stormy days in his land. n his land.

Unfolding a map, he showed us three contiguous small hamlets of his village on a stretch of land two kilomestretch of land two kilome-tres long and seven hundred metres wide. On this tiny plot of land a dense popula-tion of more than 3,000 souls have been living since time

immemorial. "Bombs and bullets from the aircraft were massively showered on each square land," Ho Ngoc Thoại s in a soldier's voice. in a soldier's voice. "Can-nons from the 7th Fleet and the southern side of the Ben Hai River wantonly poured their shells in carpet bombing. Explosive bombs and steel-pellet bombs were used... and from the southern part of the 17th parallel, U.S. heavy artillery pounded the place with phosphorous

shells too. Having lived each minute this tornade of fire he gave further details :

"On the night of June 19, they launched 9 waves of attacks by coordinate-map with over 100 bombs and 200 shells dropped on the hamlets. On June 20, the whole destruction of each hamlet began after reconnaissance made by L.19 planes. On that day, An Duc hamlet

received, 700 bombs in 22 waves of air attacks, 00. June 21, An Hoa hamlet was subjected to 40 waves of attacks with 900 bombs. The way following days, June 22 and 23, witnessed 60 waves of attacks with more than 1,000 bombs chopped each day. Log spotters helped the U.S. bombers to rase all the U.S. bombers to raze all the remaining houses of the hamlets in the village. On June 25, U.S. aircraft carried out their last sweep on the village from end to end with 100 heavy bombs including

Ho Ngoc Thoai, pointing to the map, went on

"For 5 days running, 195 waves of air attacks, 3,700 heavy bombs, thousands of steel-pellet bombs and innumerable shells slammed from naval craft and heavy artillery emplacements from the lery emplacements from the other side of the provisional demarcation line, directed against a piece of land not wider than two square kilometres!"

Pointing to Xom Chua hamlet, written in bold type on the map, he said:

"This hamlet of som 7,500 square metres got 600 bombs and 2,000 shells. Not an inch of land was left unchurned. Each 12 square metres of land received a bomb and nearly each square metres a shell."

This man who had live with his people on his beloved native land through 8 years of resistance war against the French and then spent years painstakingly building up a new life, could not control

"95 per cent of dwelling houses, nearly all fishing boats, nets, orchards, fruittrees of the village were destroyed. All primary, elementary schools, infant classes, infirmaries, maternity houses. sale and purchase co-operative shops were destro

"All these cultural and

THE ONLY WAY FOR THE VIET-NAMESE PEOPLE: TO THWART U.S. WILL OF AGGRESSION

DRESIDENT Johnson and the bosses of the U.S. war ma PRESIDENT Johnson and the cosses of the U.S. was marchine are feverishly stepping up their crime "escalation".

After having razed to the ground a small village north
of the demilitarized zone, the American aggressors now destroy
whole cities, as shown by the recent bombing of industrial Nam whole cities, as shown by the recent hombing of industrial Nam Dinh, the third major city in North Vietnam. In Halphons, they sangely hit at densely populated quarters and the harbour, attacking four foreign cargo-boats at the same time. They have propressively been blockading that port city. Day and night, they have been avangely bombing its condinate-map thickly populated villages, thereby committing wholesale massacres with a view to instinuitating the prophe.

In South Vistnam, in spite of recent defeats following the failure of the 1965-1967 dry teason counter-offensive, the Pentagon has been engaged in bloody "useps," It has been experimenting mees tactica—such as the "Monitor" tactics—to astend the action of G.1. deep into the Medong delta. While trying its best to increase American build-up, it has pressed for more more maries from satisfied counters, Pataland and Ooth Keren.

McNamara is preparing for his ninth tour of inspection of South Vietnam in view of a bigger buil-up in South Vietnam and a step-up of the war of destruction in North Vietnam. Johnson and Dean Rusk have these last days been harping on the same reactionary leitmotiv which is to resolutely maintain he same reactionary leitmotiv which is to restolutely maintain the Saigon puppler regime, thereby betraving their neo-colonistic ambitions and their desire to occupy Vietnam for a long time. Bunker and Westmordand have been striving to sattle differences among their henchmen to engineer the Saigon farce of presidential and senatorial elections.

Bellicose and mulish, Washington has not given up its immoderate ambition and its will of aggression although it has suffered bitter defeats in both zones of Vietnam. It is making its last ditch efforts to carry on a losing word of aggression. American last ditch efforts to carry on a toung uar of agreesson, American troop strength which now numbers apposed in the control of t

The U.S. psychological new muchine has been trumpting but the "util 1996 per", "enconditional discussions" into these are but varieties of the the trumpting "to no await. Hard facts profic that these are but variations on the same "sitch and carrot" there of U.S. foreign policy whose dominant feature is always aggression. It is nobody set than Dana Rusk who himself had aggression. It is nobody set than Dana Rusk who himself had declared straight away at a meeting with American editors and broadcasting station representatives that there was no question of confidence in international relations.

The Vietnamese people realize more than any one else the meaning of his declaration. They understand too well that although they have dealt telling blows at the aggressors, the latter have not yet given up their illusions and their will of aggression. Only by stiffening their determination to fight and by recording bigger success can the Vielnamese people frustrate by recording bigger success can the Vielnamese people frustrate the enemy's aggressive schemes and put an end to their odious

Standing in the forefre of the struggle against U.S. imperialism in South-East Asia and the Western Hemis-

THIS was a splendid new

development of the time-honoured militant

solidarity between the South

Vietnamese people and their dear Cuban brothers.

phere the South Vietnamese people and the Cuban people, dthough separated by a long although separated by a long distance, have become com-rades for life. They have linked up their destinies, sharing weal and woe and pooling efforts to floor the pooling efforts to floor the

For long the Cuban people. the Communist Party of Cutionary Government led by beloved Premier Fidel Castro Ruz have been sparing no effort in assisting the South Vietnamese people, morally, politically as well as materially. With the recognition of the South Vietnam Nation al Front for Liberation as the only legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people, the setting up of the the countries taking the lead in the movement of support to the South Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression and National Committee for Solidarity with the People of South Vietnam, the raising

of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Cuba to an official diplomatic mission, the naming of the year 1967 "Year of Heroic Vietnam", and now the establishment of a Cuban diplomatic mission to the Central Committee of the South Vietnam Vietnam Na tional Front for Liberation, Cuba has remained one of the countries taking the lead

A NEW SPLENDID DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM-CUBA MILITANT SOLIDARITY

for national salvation. The undying affection of the fraternal Cuban people for the South Vietnamese people has been clearly expressed in Premier Fidel Castro Ruz's we are ready to give even our blood." statement: "For Vietnam.

(Excerpts from a G.P.X. editorial)

The South Vietnamese people highly value, and are profoundly thankful for, this devoted support of the fra-ternal Cuban people. For their part, the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the South Vietnamese people have been unceasingly

strengthening their friendship and militant solidarity, with unreservedly supporting the Cuban revolution, and firmly opposing all schemes of the U.S. imperialists to provoke. encircle, sabotage and invade Cuba. The South Vietnamese armed forces and people are fully aware that to crush U.S. imperialism in South Vietnam will be a practical contribution to the struggle waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to win freedom and safeguard world

The Whole World T is a habit with U.S. imperialism—the most recording of all wolves. IS ON OUR SIDE

MEHMET SHEHU: "THE PARTY, PEOPLE AND OF ALBANIA WILL REMAIN FOR EVER UNITED WITH THE VIETNAMESE HEROIC PEOPLE. "

I N his welcome speech on June 26 at the 5th Con-gress of the Albanian Labour Youth Union, Mehmet Shehu, a member of the Poli tical Bureau of the Central Committee Party of Labour and Chairof the Council of Ministers of Albania, paid a warm tribute to the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists and for national salvation.

He said: "The war in Vietnam shows "The war in Vietnam shows the invincible strength of the heroic Vietnamese people and the weakening of the U.S. im-perialists who though armed to the teeth with modern war means, cannot subdue a small but heroic people who is waging a life and death struggle for freedom. The Vietnamese peoble's sacred resistance t U.S. aggressors and their henchmen is greatly inspiring all nations in the world who are struggling for free-dom and independence. The struggle of the heroic Vietnam-ese people also shows the ese people also shows the weakening of the imperialists The Party, people and youth of Albania will remain for of Albania will remain for ever united with the heroic Vietnamese people. We are con-vinced that Vietnam will tri-umph, and the U.S. aggressors

GENERAL LAJOS CZI-NEGE: "NO ONE CAN DEFEAT SUCH A NATION

will be defeated."

AS VIETNAM." N June 29, 1967, at the Central Army Officers' Club in Budapest, General Lajos Czinege, Min-ister of National Defence ister of National Defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, reported to the Hungarian high and middle ranking officers on the re-cent visit to Vietnam of the Hungarian military de-

legation.

He conveyed the greetings of militant solidarity from the Vietnamese people and army to the entire army officers. fighters and people officers, figl

He said : " Though Vietnam was in a state of war, the delegation was heartily welcomed and carefully looked army.

General Lajos Czinege gave a clear picture of the all-round successes of the Vietnamese people and army in both Soft pressed high praise for the North Vietnam sepople and army's shooting down the 2,000th aircraft of the U.S. and hailed the great successes of the people and the second dry-season countries and the second dry-season countries and the second dry-season countries and the second dry-season countries. army of South Victian in the second dry-season coun-ter-offensive. He said: "Des-pite receated bombings and shellings everywhere in the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam we witnessed calmness and determination to defeat the U.S. aggressors. Such a nation cannot be defeated by any enemy.

THAILAND WORKERS STRIKE IN SUPPORT OF VIETNAM

OF VIETNAM

N June 2t, workers of
Thailand who were
hired by the U.S. 519
transport battalion in Sattahip went on strike and refused to carry U.S. military
goods to Utapao base to be
sent to kill the Vietnamese people. In spite of the U.S. military commanders' threat to dismiss them, the Thai workers resolutely their struggle to the end.

SOCIAL GATHERING IN FRANCE IN SUPPORT OF VIETNAM

I N response to the appeal of the French National Committee for Vietnam, on June 28, at a meeting in the Palais de Chaillot in Paris, over 2,500 persons at-tended the soirée de gala or-ganized by "100 artistes tended the sofree de gala or-ganized by "100 artistes supporting Vietnam". M. Jean Villar, a well-known French actor read an appeal from the 10 artistes which pledged wholehearted support to the just struggle for inde-pendence, reunification and peace of the Vietnamese peopeace of the victinance people. Nearly 300 famous ar-tistes successively sang nu-merous songs and recited poems most popular to the French people.

At this gathering the French

to don the clothing of a sheep to hoodwink people. Typical of this is the speech made by of this is the speech made by Johnson on June 19, 1967. In this lengthy speech, the U.S. President made such hypocri-tical and cheap protestations as "the U.S. government as "the U.S. government will contribute its part to peace at any forum, at any level and at any time..." and "this is not the time

for malice, but for magnanimity...", etc... in a bid to whitewash U.S. crimes against the Arab peoples and world

The Middle East is now a burning topic. Aided and abetted by U.S. imperialism and its followers, the Israeli and its followers, the Israeli reactionaries attacked the U.A.R., the Syrian Arab Re-public and Jordan, and oc-cupied vast areas of these countries.

and for

The Arab countries, the socialist countries, the peo-ples of Asia, Africa and Latin ples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and progressive mankind as am hole velis-man and progressive and an analysis of the aggressors and demand that they withdraw to their posi-tions prior to June 5, 1957 and respect the sacred an-tatates. In his speech, John-son said nothing about these fundamental points. The "five prinsiples" he advanced to settle the Midtigre of hyare but a mixture of hy-pocrisy, deception, arrogance and hostility towards the

Arab peoples. To dupe the Arab countries, made a lip-deep statement about recognition of the "national life" of these

National Committee for Viet. nam distributed the pamphlet One Sun, One Victnam, by Jean Paul Sartre, the famous Jean Paul Sartre, the Jamous French writer, who made plain that Vietnam is one and the Vietnamese people are one, and no force in the world can divide them.

BY MALAYAN STUDENTS A the beginning of June last, the students of Malayan university put up an exhibition in support of the Vietnamese people's struggle against the U.S. im-perialists' aggression in Viet-

VIETNAM EXHIBITION

Nearly 300 photos depict-ing the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people to the U.S. aggressors and their puppets were greatly appre-ciated by the visitors.

countries, about "justice for refugees", and about "limits on the wasteful and destruc-tive arms race" in the Middle East. An Arab diplomat commented that Johnson's speech was very showy but pointless as far as the interests of the Arab peoples are concerned.

Arab peoples are concerned.

In sermonizing on "magnanimity", Johnson hoped to be
able to hush up the crimes
committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors against the Arab countries. The Arab peoples are,
however, very vigilant. On
may 2, 1967, President Nasser declared that the U.S. was the leader of counter revolutionary forces in the

tween his words and deeds, between his committee at Israeli aggression and his de-Israela aggression and his de-magogic and deceitful moves against the Arab countries and between this principle and that one. Johnson said in point 5 of his statement, for instance that the "national life" of the Arab states was to be respected. Yet, in point "innocent maritime passage", meaning passage through the Aqaba Gulf and the straits of Tiran which are under the sovereignty of the U.A.R.

In short, the 5-point policy of the U.S. imperialists con-cerning the Middle East issue is merely a fig-leaf over their

A WOLF A WOLF

world and that the U.A.R. people regarded it as their enemy No One.

In the recent crisis in the Middle East, U.S. imperial-ism's role as the leader of all reactionary forces has become all the more transparent.

A white book published recently by the U.A.R. Embassy in Algiers said that U.S. sy in Algiers said that U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk had assured Israeli Foreign Minister Eban that U.S. aircraft, would defend 4 of Israel's cities. A great number of U.S. aircraft, with Israeli markings were manned by Americans. On June 5, 1967, many U.S. bombers, taking off from the Wheelus field in Libya, made for the East (towards the U.A.R.). In fact, the book said, U.S. and British aircraft had provided a protection umbrella for Israel, and many of them had participated in the fighting over the desert

These hard facts give the lie to Johnson's doubletalk about recognition of the "na-tional life" of the Arab states.

Things are quite unmistak-able. However crafty, John-son could in no way disguise the U.S. imperialist wolf as a

His 5-point policy for the Middle East is self con-tradictory—contradiction be-

aggressive face. But the more they try to cover it up, the more it becomes exposed, and the more perfidious they are, the bitterer the hatred and opposition by the Arab peoples. For their part, these have made clear their present goals: not to yield an inch of their territories, not to sacrifice their national sov-ereignty and not to allow to capitalise on its recent armed aggression to occupy Arab land. They have shown their determination to resist the U.S.-British imperialists and their Israeli flunkeys until final victory. On June 14, 1967, President Atassi of the Syrian Arab Republic called on the Arab peoples to strengthen their unity, boycott the U.S. and British imperialists economi-cally and cut their oil

The firm attitude of the Arab peoples and of many Arab governments against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys clearly demonstrates the staunchness and unsub-missiveness of the Arab peoples, already awakened and resolved to defend their national rights. This attitude gives a strong stimulus to popular movements in various countries engaged in the struggle against U.S.-led im-perialism and colonialism.

U.S. AGGRESSORS ARE DELIBERATELY DESTROYING COUNTRYSIDE AND TOWN IN VIETNAM

T a press conference held in Hanoi on June 30 the D.R.V. Commission for Investigation of U.S. Imperialists' War crimes in Vietnam made public a communiqué strongly condemning and denouncing the U.S. imperialists' recent air attacks on Haiphong and Nam Dinh cities and many other densely ulated areas

The communiqué said; aggressors sent 41 aircraft to bomb and strafe Haiphong port city, many quarters of the city and a quarters of the city and a number of densely populated villages of Tien Lang and Thuy Nguyen districts on the city's outskirts. They dropped over 40, explosive blombs and 8 CBUs and fired many rocto and missiles

At Haiphong the British ship Kingford, the Chinese ship Honggi 157 were hit. A 25-cm hole was made on the Ringford and a steel-pellet

of the Hongqi, wounding a member of the crew. (The member of the crew. (The Soviet ship Frunze and the Italian ship Berlini were also hit by U.S. aircraft, according to latest reports - Ed.)

According to preliminary figures, the U.S. attacks on Haiphong resulted in 16 persons killed, 22 others wounded and many bears and many bears. and many houses and other property of the local people destroyed.

In Nam Dinh city, In ¿Nam Dinh city, on many occasions between June 22 and 28, 1967 U.S. planes ferociously attacked densely populated areas, hospitals, dyke embankments, production establishments and pagodas inside and outside the city. In all 250 explosive bombs, 20 time bombs and bombs, 20 time bombs and about 40 CBUs were dropped and 400 rockets and many missiles were fired on these areas.

U.S. planes fired many missiles on the hospital of

the city, destroying many buildings of the clinical, surgical, pediatric, obstetrical, oto-rhinolaryngologic and other sections.

He broke down the casu

alties: 60 people killed in-cluding 35 children, 15 women

cluding 35 children, 15 women and 10 old people and 45 people wounded. A 19-mem-ber family lost 18 people. He sternly indicted the

"They wanted to erase our

native place from the map, they attempted to undermine our new life... We know it

our new life... We know it for years, looking at them on the other side of the Ben Hai River, we are fully aware of it. Thanks to air defence

Folding the map filled with markings of the type of bombs dropped on places in Vinh Quang village, Ho Ngoc Thoai said:

"That's not all, we re-turned the blows with all

kinds of weapons at our disposal. We brought down 2 American planes. Our vil-lages are resolved to firmly stand on the land soaked with our blood. Never shall

After a pause, he went on :

"We' ve come here not only to denounce to public opinion the extremely hein-

ous crimes perpetrated by

brought with us a resolution taken by our people and written with our own blood,

addressed to the Central Committee of the Vietnam

Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh, in which we

pledge ourselves never to flinch before the U.S. impe-rialists. Together with the entire Vietnamese people, we are determined to defeat U.S.

Ho Ngoe Thoai spoke with the most eager and stern voice of his native village Vinh Quang lying on the Ben Hai River bank. His was

also the voice of the whole Vietnam land stretching on the Pacific shore and

undauntedly confronting the

we be subdued.

The dyke embankment of The dyke embankment of the city was bombed twice. On June 28 alone, U.S. air-craft dropped 50 heavy explasive bombs, seriously destroying 75 metres of 'the embankment.

The Vong Cung pagoda which had been attacked many times, was razed to the ground.

Many production establish-

the ground.

Many production establishments in several quarters inside the city and a number of hamlets and villages outside the city were also bombed. U.S. planes even droped steel-pellet bombs on peasants harvesting rice in the fields.

the fields.

The U.S. aggressors killed or wounded more than 100 people among them many women and children. Nguyen Thi Lan, a 24-year-old wom-

an, who was 9 months gone was killed by steel pellets, many of which pierced the heart of the unborn baby.

Hai Duong province was attacked by hundreds of U.S. aircraft for four days U.S. aircraft for four days running from June 19 to 22. Many populated areas in almost all districts of the province were bombed. Hun-dreds of people were killed or wounded, many houses and people's property were destroyed. Many portions of dyke of the Lai Vu river were damaged.
In Ha Tay province, afte

In Ha Tay province, after nine times reconnolitring Thong Nhat hamlet (Hiep Hoa village, Phu Xuyen district), U.S. aircraft bombed and strafed it at 3,30 a.m on June 29, 1950, while the people were sleeping. They dropped 8 explosely pattern on the cepture of the village over an area of two hectares, making craters 6 metres in making craters 6 metres in

depth and 12 metres in diameter: 35. persons including 21 children were killed, 27 others wounded, 14 houses razed to the ground, 30 others heavily damaged and many domestic animals kil-

led."

The Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V. in a statement on June 30, 1967 stressed: "The savage air raids on Haiphong and Nam Dinh cities by the U.S. following its razing of Vinh Quang village in the Northern part of the demilitarized zone of the demilitarized zone obviously prove that the U.S. aggressors are deliber-atedly attacking populated areas and destroying whole hamlets and even whole towns in North Vietnam.

The statement also called on world public opinion to condemn the above-cited acts of war of the U.S. imperialists and take measures to stay in time their bloody

VIETNAM PEOPLE'S ARTIL-LERY IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION, FOR NATIONAL SALVATION

than 80 enemy warships and commando boats have been sunk or set afire by their accurate shellings of the

sunk or set and by their accurate shellings of the Artillery of the Vietnam People's Army. Recently, the reckless U.S. aggressors violated the demilitarized zone by using long-range cannots.

based south of it to wantonly

fire at the northern bank of the Ben Hai demar-cation river, destroying villages and massacring

host of our compatriots. On the sacred order of the Fatherland, the North Viet-

nam Artillery immediately went into action, dealing

well-deserved punitive blows

at the enemy. More than 2,700 enemy troops, mostly

Americans, were wiped out

more than 30 artillery pieces of various calibres, 105 military vehicles, 8 ammunition depots, 4 petrol

dumps and one arsenal of the enemy at Doc Mieu, their positions at Doc Mieu

and on Hill 241, etc., were destroyed. The U.S. aggres-sors want steel and iron, we serve them steel and

we serve them steel and iron. Our Artillery's am-munition dump is inexhaust-ible. But what is more inexhaustible is the deter-

mination of our entire nation to safeguard the Fatherland, defend the

North liberate the South

ODAY, the Artillery of the Victnam People's Army is 21 years old. Its founding anniversary falls this year at a time when the armed forces and people in South Vietnam just recorded the second Winter-Spring victory, those in the North brought the number of U.S. aircraft downed to over 2,000 and the artillerymen, have just been awarded a Military Exploit Order, First Class, by the National Assembly, the National Assembly, the Government and President Ho Chi Minh for their glorious feats of arms on all

In celebrating the birthday of our arm, we feel' bound-lessly proud when looking back at the splendid path of progress of the Vietnam Artillery.

On June 29, 1946 when it was just born, our Artillery, though still in its infancy, joined the resistance war against French colonialism at the side of the article. against French colonialism at the side of the entire people and army. Steeled in the crucible of the fighting, our Artillery starting from scratch and weakness, relied mainly on its own powers, captured guns from the enemy to arm itself and wipe out adverse forces, unceasingly grew up, won repeated victories and, together with the entire army and people, brought the sacred first resistance war to

During the 1954-1964 years of peaceful construction under the leadership of the Party, our Artillery continued its all-sided and rapid growth and became a regular and relatively modern People's Artillery, playing its role as the main firepower of our army and making an active contribution to the defence of socialist North Vietnam.

Since the U.S. imperialists directly launched their war of aggression against our artillerymen — with their brass foot and steel should-ers"—have together with the entire army and people been streaming to the front and delivering thunder blows at the enemy on all battle-

The Artillery of North Vietnam is fighting in serried ranks with other arms and services of the Vietnam People's Army and people with the U.S. aggressors' war of destruction. So far, more

North Vietnam artillery in Vinh Linh hammers at U.S. teries at Doc Mien



and reunify the country. It is this determination which has instilled into us a miraculous strength to crush the aggressors on this heroic Vietnam land. While the artillerymen North Vietnam are day and

night fighting together with the entire army and people against the U.S. war of destruction, the skilful and valiant artillerymen of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces now are the terror of the enemy. The Artillery in South Vietnam have recorded so many resounding victories. During recent years, seas of fire often flared up at night at base camps, airfields and storages of the U.S. puppets. In the U.S. puppets. In those places where the U.S. aggressors and puppets are stationed, there has been stationed, there has been hardly a day without shellings from the L.A.F. Artillery. The latter have been striking at the enemy continually, everywhere and with such means that Westmoreland once said that it was impossible for the U.S. to cope with "Viet cong" Artillery's tactics.

During the recent Winter-

Spring tremendous victories, the South Vietnam armed (Continued base 6)

NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM ARTILLERY RECORD GREAT VICTORIES

From Early 1965 to June 1967 (still incomplete figures)

NORTH VIETNAM PEOPLE'S ARTILLERY -Set afire and sank over 80 war vessels and com-

—Fought back the enemy artillery south of the Ben Hai River; Wiped out 2,700 U.S. and puppet troops

33 guns of various types, 105 military vehicles, 13 petrol, ammunition dumps, etc.

SOUTH VIETNAM L.A.F. ARTILLERY

Fought 282 battles;
 Wiped out 28,450 U.S. and puppet troops;
 Destroyed: 2,864 aircraft of various types,

282 artillery pieces, 236 vehicles and many storages and other war means of the enemy.

ink letters on the whitewash ed bamboo-plaited streamers and the brick-built news-board everywhere in the village tell the joy of the people

People have been seething with wrath looking at the bomb crater which dotted their land, the houses which collapsed and the coconuttrees which were torn away by IIS hombs and bullets. The more they are angry with the aggressors, the prouder they aggressors, the product they are of their courageous woman militia platoon which has downed an enemy plane with a well-concentrated fire of 27 rifle shots, avenging for the enemy crimes committed in their village, district and country.

I have met the platoon at I have met the platoon at the social in its honour. They all are still young, most of them in their teens, merry as larks and fond of singing and dancing, Moi, the observer has a crystalline voice and likes to recite poems; Duong, the machine-gun leader, likes singing and beating time for others to sing;

With 27 Bullets Young Militia Women Down an A4-D



Thieu May and many others sing quite well... Still have all the candour of youth.

Can, the deputy platoon leader who commanded the engagement makes an account of it: "That day," she says, June 10, 1967 hardly had the sun emerged Trom the nut-trees groves when planes came in several oconut-trees U.S. planes came in several fights to commit their crimes. Guessing they would attack the place. I placed the platoon in combat readiness. The afternoon was very hot. We were drilling when the alert bell went It was 3 p.m. This time, two A4-D's flew in low from the coast then zoomed up, weered from the west to the south-east in our direction". 'Get ready and aim at the enemy', I ordered my mates. The first corsair dived and released 6 bombs, but we did not shoot at it

was too high in the

sky. The second marauder went lower and released 4 bombs. 'Fire', I order: The went lower and released 4 bombs. 'Fire', I order: The assailant was hit, belched smoke, tried to reach the sea but soon plummeted into the water''. Leaving Hau Loc district I remember a rhyme chanted by an old woman to lull a little child into sleep: Waving the yellow flag on

She goes to the battle far

The lines tell of the heroic lady Trieu of this Thanh Hoa province who valiantly led the resistance against the Northern invaders many centuries ago. This tradition has infused more strength into the undaunted militiawomen. How glorious their feat was when one knows that they had just been issued rifles only II days before!

BUMPER CROP IN HEROIC VINH LINH

In the dark, the co-op members could not see their leaders's face but heard his four extra tons of seeds. But U.S. planes had destroyed six tons of seeds and burnt down one third of the houses in the village.

to carry out intensive cultiv

rice seedlings in straight rows, in application of the new technique.

Green compost preparation

had given rise to an arduous problem. Littering pigsties and stables to increase the quantity of manure required

boi leaves . Fetching boi leaves on the hill of T. village

leaves on the hill of I. village was no easy job. There was boi and bombs and shells galore on this height. Hoang Van Thao, manager of the D. co-operative, declared: "We have to collect as much boi

as possible if we want to get

aggressors what stuff the T. ople are made of.'

Thao did as he had said and the villagers followed

One day, his wife fell on the hill slope with her boi load, killed by a bomb. The follow-

killed by a bomb. The following afternoon, he asked the
members of production teams:
"Well, shall we go on fetching boi leaves? Rice has just
been transplanted. Since it is
very cold, we need a lot of

we will by all means."

The above account brought

home to me the full signifi-cance of the figures given by the co-op in T. village. The whole surface of arable land

young voice:
"Father Roong, you've got
your due share, haven't you?" "I have," the old man

HE Summer rice har-vest in the Vinh Linh

lage was distributing paddy to its members. By the light

of a hurricane lamp, its leader was checking the dis-tribution list while its

secretary was weighing out

grain.

area had been in. In a shelter, production

team No 3 of K. vil

Some young women helped carry up Roong's rice while awaiting their turns.

After the distribution, I came back to the leader's house to spend the night. The small hours were filled with the thunder of shells fired from U.S. navy units off the coast. Lying in a solid shelter, I saw the flashes of shells.

All of a sudden, the team's eader sat up, growling: Their guns are aimed at our hamlet. Where on earth has father Roong put his rice? He is the only one in our hamlet that has not yet dug a shelter for paddy.

Taking advantage of an artillery lull, he crawled out of the shelter with an electric orch. Some time later, he came back, saying to me:
"No damage. Tomorrow,
we'll help the old fellow
dig his shelter. No grain
brought in must be destroyed

WHEN the harvesting of Autumn rice and preparations for Summer crop began, the Yanks also started a more intensive bombing of the area. When rice plants grew green, U.S. artillery lobbed shells over the Demilitarized Zone into artifery lobbed shells over the Demilitarized Zone into Vinh Linh. Each co-bp member's family in T. vil-lage had received 60 ex-plosive bombs on the av-erage, all the fields had been ned up by bombs and ls. Under these hard conditions, the co-ops had sown

rice in straight rows, each hectare had received over 7 tons of fertilizer

WHEN harvest time In the end the whole surface of arable land had been sown. Could one fulfil techni-cal norms as planned? Some farmers had wavered. But the came, the people in Vinh Linh felt that they had to wage a fierce battle for each grain people as a whole had responded to the village Party Committee: "Let's go ahead, even of rice.

Party organizations decided to divide the rice-fields into if the raids get fiercer. The youth had volunteered

After many a meeting, the a fox-hole and cover it with rice sheaves. At the end of

shells pounded every on the hamlets and the ricefields. The militia lunteered to harvest in C. field. As rice was being carried to the co-operative, a shell exploded and killed sister Linh. The lethal rain did not hit any other in the group who had taken shelter in the trenches. Tong had time to jump into paddy. A threshing floor was divided into two surrounded by trenches and under-ground shelters. Each team house had a shelter for the distribution of rice which had room enough for fifteen people. As a result, co-opera-tive C. suffered no casualty during harvest t me

In the first seven days of the season, the co operative of G. village received 20,000 shells; the whole T. hamlet shells; the whole T. hamlet reeked with powder. How-ever, its woman assistant-manager, Luyen, said: "My co-op will distribute grain as usual. After all, it isn't so risky as we thought

S. village was savagely bombed, its hamlet N. lost all its houses. The manager of its co-op, Ba, declared calmly :" We are still in a position to distribute grain.



portions and array harvest-ers in battle line. There were plenty of trenches and

One day, as I was cycling on the road to the co-op, I was called by a militia-woman from a trench: "Get down from your bike, and find a shelter. Don't break our anti - air raid traffic regulations

I wondered whether it was possible to ride in a trench. I complied with the order and found that this trench was one of the numerous ones recently dug to serve as roads for harvesters. I as roads for harvesters, a stopped now and then to make room for rice carrying people and wheel barrows. These unication trenches were dubbed "Dien Bien Phu

T. village had salso "mo-bile shelters". Like troops attacking a post, each team of harvesters brought to the ricefields A-shaped shelter frames: these were covered with sheaves of rice which made them bomb- and shell splinter proof.

When Vinh Linh started harvesting, the American aggressors launched against it the most violent attacks ever known for the last two years. Its trenches and shelters proved very effective.

Once, enemy artillery fired over one hundred shells on a team of harvesters of T. village. Except the de-struction of some rice, no casualty was recorded.

In G. village, harvest time began with five thousand

sheaves got loose by bomb blasts, the harvesters resumed their work after ought the only casualty to

T had been foreseen in Vinh Linh that in case the enemy got at the area with unusual violence sheaves of rice would be distributed to the co-op members on the spot instead of grain distributed at the seat of each production team. Such a mode of distribution might not be fair for every one avoided dangerous concentrations of people.

Finally no co-op resorted o this makeshift, thinking to this makeshift, thinking the situation was not so angerous yet.

The members of co-opera five C. were of this opinion when discussing the new plan of distribution. Their village was bombed and strafed day and night. They toiled hard to build storehouses. A house of produc-tion, team No I which had been blasted by a bomb was immediately repaired to store

Autumn rice. Co op members are engaging a new on the countryside front. In a corner of the paddy storehouse of East hamlet in R. village, production tam leader Nguyen The Quy said to the members of his team: "When carrying boi leaves, tie your loads securely to the ends of your

THE enemy is unleashing

but the region has won the

Summer rice battle and has prepared its fields for the

a ferocious war of de

struction on Vinh Linh.

pole. They can protect your head against bomb splinters. especially when you lie on the ground. I have experienced the effectiveness of this method: I have been saved by two sheaves of rice when harvesting at Cay Bui. My sheaves were hit by three shell splinters. Johnson just wasted his munitions". Quy and his team mates burst out laughing.

(*) Plant used as green

U.S. aircraft and artillery rained in Vinh Linh 100 bombs and shells per hectare. During the racent Winter-Spring crop, Vinh Giang and villages received in 3 days 1,100 bombs and

To date the armed forces and people of Vinh Linh have downed more than loo sirctail (6 were shel down on Nov. 11 alone). However in the recent Winter-Spring crop (the 6th crop since U.S. escalation in the Novill Vinh Linh has harvested 140kg per hectare of paddy more than the corresponding crop of the previous year.



A U.S. PUPPET BATTALION WIPED **OUT IN LUANG PRABANG**

AFTER attacking Luang Prabang liberated zone, the U.S. imperialists the U.S. imperialists twice sent Battalion 36 of puppet Mobile Brigade 19 to Nam Thuon (North of Luang

The said battalion commit ted numerous crimes against the local population. In a raid conducted from July 27. 1965 to August 12, 1965, the soldiers of this battalion killsoldiers of this battalion kill-ed 185 civilians including those who were given the finishing stroke with knives after being shot at.

In the wake of their 1966-1967 dry season victory, and holding the initiative in the

attack to defend the liberated areas and avenge the peo-ple, the Lao People's Libera-tion Army, in close co-ordina-tion with the guerillas and the local people, on June 2, 1967 launched a fierce attack on Nam Thuon and wiped out 62 enemy troops in a few minutes' fighting. The rest of the garrison fled. Despite such a heavy setback, the U.S. imperialists ordered the remnants of the battalion back to Nam Thuon post.

Determined to wipe out the enemy to the end, at 8.30 a.m. on June 22, 1967 the Lao People's Liberation Army attacked Nam Thuon for the second time.

According to preliminary reports, 72 more enemy troops were killed, the rest either got wounded or took to flight and were pursued by the Lao people and army.

address a Democratic Party's fund-raising dinner, on the night of June 23, about 20,000 Americans demonstrate Thus all Battalion 36 of the puppet troops in Nam Thuon was wiped out. The patriotic Americans demonstrated in front of his hotel to protest against the U.S. aggression in Victnam. was wiped out. The patriotic armed forces and people of Laos captured quantities of arms and ammunition, including three 82mm and 60mm mortars, 3 57mm recoilless guns, 3 big machineguns toguns, 3 big machineguns to-gether with a great quantity of munitions and war equipment. Puppet Battalion 36 was the first battalion wiped out completely in the 1967 rainy

The demonstrators display-ed posters and chanted slo-gans protesting against the Vietnam war. The Los Angeles authorities The Los Angeles authorities sent over 1,000 armed police to repress the demonstration. More than 20 persons were taken away. Over 7,000 de-monstrators clashed with the police outside the hotel while Johnson was attending the dinner with 1,000 Democratic Party members.

A FTER learning that U.S. President Johnson would arrive in Los Angeles to

IN U. S. A.

O 20,000 People in Los Angeles Demonstrated around Johnson

O Campaign for Collection of One Million

Aggression in Vietnam

8.000 Members of U.S. Democratic Party

Demand that Johnson Stop the War of

The demonstrators paraded in front of the hotel, chant-ing "Hell no, we won't go."

THE Los Angeles Times car-ried a letter by more than 8,000 members of the Democratic Party to Johnson demanding the ending of the war of aggression in Viet-

The appeal pointed out that they would support only those candidates (in the 1968 U.S. presidential elections)

who stand for bringing the war in Vietnam to an e The appeal demanded that Johnson stop bombing North Vietnam and the U.S. war of

Among those who put their signatures to the appeal were prominent figures of the cinema, theatrical, television and literary and

A national campaign for the collection of one million signatures to an end-the-war petition to be sent to the U.S. government started in the U.S. The sponsoring committee of the comprises many ominent personalities such Martin Luther King, an Afro-American leader, Afro-American leader, Wait-burg, professor in economics of Harvard University, Arthur Schelsinger, historian and correspondent, Victor Reuther, trade union leader, and Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review.

Some 200 initiators of the campaign have come to Washington to meet U.S. congressmen to urge them to take urgent measures forcing the U.S. government to stop its bombings of North

Vietnam People's Artillery...

forces and people wiped out 175,000 enemy troops includ-ing over 80,000 G.I.'s and satellite troops, destroyed or damaged 1,800 aircraft of various types, hundreds of artillery pieces, several thousands of military vehi cles and countless number of other war means. The L.A.F. Artillery alone were respon-sible for the wiping out of mostly American and technicians 1,100 aircraft were destroyed, hundreds o thousands of tons of petrol and bombs and bullets of the enemy burnt or blasted

On April 14 this year, President Ho Chi Minh sent letter commending officers and men o Artillery and praised their cleverness and courage. He gave them the title gave them Brass : footed, steel-shouldered valiant fighters and marksmen". The Artillery units of North and South Vietnam are a single bloc. The artillerymen are children of the same family and live under the same roof. They come from the heroic people of Vietnam fighting together to defend sacred land with multimillenary history. No enemy, no cunning force whatsoever can divide us. The people and artillerymen of both zones will forever join hands, learn from one another, co-operate with one another and will together pages of history of our arm, of the Vietnam people's armed

TO THE READER

We are aware that there our paper. We apologize highly appreciate all you suggestions as they will help us to serve you more forces of the immortal Viet-During the past two years of struggle against U.S. aggression, hundreds of stan-

dard bearers have emerged

from the Artillery of North They units which inflicted punishing blows on the enemy artillerymen south of the demilitarized zone. Among these units are the dauntless 13th Artillery Unit in Vinh Linh area which sank the first U.S. commando boat on the night of February 1, 1965, and has since then sunk or set afire 10 other U.S. war vessels — a record Artillery; the 11th Artillery Win" unit for two consecutive years - which sank 3 enemy commando and cargo ships and silenced 34 enemy batteries in 22 days and nights of sniper attacks at Doc Mieu and Gio Linh, thus providing a cover for the people on the north ern bank engaged in harvest-ing and taking foodstuffs to

Many Artillery regular local and militia units in the heroic province of Quang Binh have recorded brilliant achievements. The 8th Unit has set ablaze the Canberra, a 17,500-ton cruiser of 205 metres long and equipped with six 203-mm gun 107-mm guns, 12 76-mm guns and two launching sites. The 10th Unit in Quang Binh has, with resourcefulness and resolve to fight and to win, sunk a group of three U.S. and puppet commando boats

The 45th Unit in Ha Tinh province has won resounding victories over enemy de strovers, commando boats and aircraft. The 16th Unit in Thanh Hoa province in its baptism of fire set ablaze a U.S. and puppet destroyer. Many "Determined-to-Win" artillery units of military

sectors in the West, North East and Viet Bac military zones of North Vietnam are side by side with the entire army and people braving hardships and fightinh round-the-clock to defend the coast, jungles and mountains of Vietnam.

Heavy Losses of the U.S. in Quang Tri Province

(Continued from page 8

over 2,000 cubic metres of ammunition and many stores Hundreds of enemy billets were burned down. Nearly 590 Yanks and 70 "pacifica-tion cadres" were killed or wounded.

KONTUM

Tan Canh Base Violently Mortared: 8 155mm and 108mm Guns Destroyed, the Signal Centre and C. P.

N the night of June 14. 1967, the L.A.F. again shelled the encamp ment of Regiment 42, puppet Division 22, in Cong Ho Giao (Tan Canh) 38km north of Kontum provincial capital.

The shells hit the targets and completely pinned down the enemy's forces right after the first minutes' fighting.

Preliminary reports announ-ced that the L.A.F. had wiped out the enemy's C.P. and signal centre, destroyed 8 155mm and 105mm guns, equipment stores, killing and wounding many enemy troops. Giving no respite to the enemy to consolidate their base, the L.A.F. again shelled

this base on the night of

June 17, causing great losses

BINH DINH U.S Petrol Dump in Qui Nhon Attacked: 10 Million Litres of Petrol Burnt.

A CCORDING to GPX on the night of May 9 the local troops of Qui Nhon province attacked a big petrol dump of the U.S. 1st Air Mobile Cavalry Division in Qui Nhon blasting 7 oil tanks contain ing nearly 10 million litres of petrol.

A violent fire leaped and spread to the ammunition storages and airbase nearby, causing great losses to the

TAN AN - CHO LON

404 U.S. and Puppet Troops Wiped Out, 5 Planes Downed and 27 Military Vehicles (Including 19 Armoured Cars) Damaged.

N Cho Lon on the night of June 12, 1967, the gue-rillas of Long Phu attacked an enemy position near Ben Luc townlet and High way 4, blew up an enemy billet and a bulldozer and put out of action over 40 G.I.'s.

On June 13, the enemy troops who raided An Nhut Tan village (Tan Tru district, Tan An province) were at-tacked by the guerillas: 15 Yanks were knocked out.

On the night of June 11, puppet Ranger Battalion 38 was attacked by the guerillas of Thanh Loi (Ben Luc district): over 30 enemy troops wiped out.

If interceptions of enemy raids are included, in 11 days ending June 13, the guerillas of Duc Hoa, Ben Luc, Tan Tru and Can Duoc district wiped out 204 enemy troops (including 100 Yanks), shot down 5 aircraft and destroyed 2 armoured vehicles.

In the districts of Duc Hos In the districts of Duc Hoa, Ben Luc, Thu Thua, from May 14 to June 5, the guerilla fighters repeatedly launched attacks against the enemy's raids: 200 GI's' and puppet troops were put out of action, 25 military lorries demolished or damaged (including 17 M.1138) and 21 firearms seized.

Thus during one month (May 14 to June 13), the guerillas of Tan An and Cho Lon wiped out 404 Yanks and puppet troops, brought down 5 planes, destroyed or damaged 27 military lorries (in

The Political Mess in Saigon

tween Ky and Thieu for presidency in the for presidency in the oming "elections" was height, Ky suddenly to run only for decided to run vice-president in Thieu's list of candidates.

The reason was that Ky had been taken to task in the heated discussions in the armed forces council the armed forces council whose members had so far whose members had so far supported him. It was also reported two puppet infantry divisions and the puppet marines had been on the alert in prevention of a coup. Prior to the Nguyen Ngoc Loan (KyS man) had been dismissed as Head of the American been dismissed as Head of the American henchmen in Saison. ican henchmen in Saigon.

Since long Washington had to use both Thieu and Ky for want of anyone better. Feeling he had got into the good graces of Johnson and Westmoreland, Ky showand westmoreand, Ky show-ed himself arrogant and ambitious of power, thus setting himself against the various factions and Thieu which undermined the unity of the American stooges in Saigon, especially of the junta. Moreover in the political plane Ky came out

with bombastic statements for Israel's aggression against the Arab countries while his bosses in Washington his bosses in Washington pretended to be neutral. Ky therefore wore out his use-fulness for his master. Ten days earlies Bunker, the U.S. ambassador to Saigon, had summoned Thieu and Ky to his house to solve the conflict, and the junta met to kick Ky out. That met to kick Ky out. That way of giving notice to a lackey was familiar to the United States,

To brush Ky aside was to avoid a show-down but was tantamount to a tem-porary and dangerous com-promise. Thieu will put on airs as Ky did in the past, and Ky truculent as he is will surely quarrel with his opponent. So it was rather futile of Bunker to give Ky a pat on the back after giving him a

Meanwhile scores of lists of candidates for the Pre-sidency and the Senate were made known with third rate actors and clowns on the political stage in Saigon on them. The scramble is now in full swing. All the efforts made by the U.S. stage manager will only add to the mess.

G.I.'s Bogged Down in Mekong Delta

U.S. "RIVER ASSAULT" TACTICS FOILED

N an attempt to "conquer" the swamp and rivers and canals, the flooded areas and mangroves in the Mekong delta, two battalions of U.S. Infantry Division o used two ships as "floating troop bases" to launch "search and destroy" operations on the

Describing this, Reuter on June 22 said: "During their time on land, the U.S. army troops battled thick, restricting mud a spider web of small ers and creeks whose endess tides turn morning's dry land into afternoon's swamps. a hundred varieties of snakes. a hundred validus ants and asserted other bugs, plus of course harassing Vietcong and

Lieutenant-Commander Dan Dagle admitted: "All it takes is two or three men in any one place... to set up booby traps and harass boats with recoilless rifle fire or mines". Second - Lieutenant Ned Barker, and artillery forward observer of Division 9, said :"You get people blown up and it gets you down because you don't find any Vietcong in return". Lieu-tenant-Colonel Guy J. Tutwi-ler, Commander of Battalion 47 of riverine troops, describ-ed a pre-dawn landing on to on a flooded area that his troops 'plodded ahead for five hours hearing anything" from the guerillas. Captain Robert L. Reeves was taking his company across a wide stretch of water ten inches deep, pordered on each side by

more along the edge of these because that is where they run into booby traps, so they were proceeding toward the mangroves across the open area, Reuter reported, adding: "When they were about roo area, Reuter reported, adding : When they were about 100 metres away from the tree line, the Viet Cong suddenly fire on them with automatic weapons and recoil less rifles, raking them from both sides". The G.I.s "had nowhere to go" and "jus dive into the water". Mean while, "Vietcong snipers operating with pinpoint accuracy began picking them off one at a time" Reuter said.

The G.I.s were afraid to

It further reported that dur ing this battle, the G.l.s were in the water for three hours "taking the Vietcong fire". Worse still, it continfire". Worse still, it contin-ued, "the tide came in and soon the men were neck-deep In water. One after another Mi6 rifles jammed. The Viet-cong, using 50 caliber machine guns, shot down four helicopters that tried to get in to take out the wounded... The company took 75 per cent casualties... Then, the monitors came to the mouth of the stream and chopped down the mangroves with their 40mm guns. The Vietcong hit one ship with a rocket.

Also according to Reuter, the fighting continued through the night until early next morning (June 20), the other men were floating down the stream to where the Americans could pick them up 24 hours later" Reuter reported.

Ten Gallant Fighters...

advance party. Grenades were cast and exploded as soon as they touched the ground among clusters of nonplussed

CILENCE returned to the battle area. The survithemselves. The opportunity again offered itself for our squad to go on with its bu-siness. Hang, Du and Tam joined Kinh in his dug-out where they held a brief meeting of the Party cel. An appraisal of the situation was made: The enemy who had suffered many casualties under this first blow was losing heart. By their surprise tactics, the Liberation fighters were in a strong position from the very beginning. The Yanks were still in complete ignorance of the adverse strength. What needed to be

done now was to remain un-seen, practise close-range fighting, save munitions and fire only when it was a sure hit. When a fortification ca-me under enemy pressure, those nearby should outflank the attackers. Mutual support was necessary. The fire should be directed primarily at the enemy C.O.s. and at their signal party. The enemy efforts to evacuate the dead should be frustrated at all cost. Attacks should be made on the enemy's weak points to keep them constantly in a difficult situation.

After the meeting, these Party members rapidly dis-persed to various positions, informing the rest of the

decision.

Enemy armed helicopters again whirred in. There were 3 of them which took turns to strafe the battle area. Adverse artillery shells burst wide off the mark, landed close to our works, then slammed beyond them again. The Americans had never expected that their · adversaries were at such close quarters.

Their heavy machineguns went into action again from two directions. This was a certain prelude to a new assault wave.

Rustling and cracking sounds were heard. The enemy troops began moving forward on all fours.

They were allowed to come

up closer and closer. They orossed a track and, using the bodies lying all over the place as temporary shield, were scrambling up. What triak was up their sleeves? Two G.I.'s who took the lead disappeared behind a scrub. They emerged again and continued to wriggle forward very, very slowly. Eight metres..., six..., five...

Lien's rifle and Tam's tommy-gun simultaneously spat out bullets which pierced through the steel helmets of the two nearest G.I.'s. The rear party rushed forward in a desperate effort. From two direc-tions, the pairs Hang-Tia and Kinh-Du opened fire at its flanks.

The enemy spearhead directed against Tam's fortification was thus broken. Another spearhead was shifted in the direction of Hang, Tia, Thanh and Nhe. True, it was being directed against a stronger point." Let them come up !", Hang told his comrades in a low voice.

Firing was heard again. More American sitting ducks were cut down. This spearhead was now turned towards Kinh

and Du. Grenades were launch. ed in quick succession to clear the way. One of them was hurled towards Kinh and Du's positions. It rolled and was halted by the rise of the fortification where it exploded. "Kinh, you give them a

one man welcome. Ready? Kinh fired his sub-machinegun Almost immediately m and Lien on the other e pressed their triggers. The enemy's morale had sunk very low. As predicted by Du, the Yanks were moving backward. He continued riveting his eyes on the scrub where an American signalman was hiding. The aerial rod was quivering in the air. A broad back of this techn Du pressed the trigger and scored a hit. The leatherneck collapsed, his damaged trans mitter beneath his body

Panic-stricken, the enemy again fell back. Choppers brought in more troops and supplies. The Liberation fighters got orders to have a break for their midday

They discussed the fighting whille eating and resting. They wanted to engage the enemy. In so doing they might be able to seize some arms and munitions and capture some G.I.'s but they would expose their strength and might take casualties. The forces defending uattes. The forces defending the position would be deplet-ed. Hang and Du exchanged views and thought hard. The most important task was to keep the position undetected by the enemy. The battle would not have its positive significance unless this was properly done. It served a plan for the annihilation of the enemy of a larger size and of greater significance.

The enemy mounted an-other assault. The same old tricks were repeated again.

Artillery was fired at short intervals. Armed choppers whirred in. Grenade launchers were brought into action.
Then hand-grenades were
showered. Checked by the
steep walls of the fortifications, not a single grenade had fallen into the posi-tions. The combatants, however, remained vigilant. Suddenly, a black object landed at Tam's feet. Quick as lightning, he picked it up and hurled it back. It exploded before it hit exploded before it hit the ground. The surviving U.S. marines scrambled up again, trying to retrieve the bo-dies of their comrades.

Short bursts of sub-machinegun fire sent by the Liberation fighters frus-trated their attempts and forced them to scatter and retreat.

"Don't allow the enemy to remove the dead!" Du moved from one dug-out to another, reminding his men of this decision.

He understood that this would easily upset enemy's operational They had spent They had spent much strength, trying to evacuate the dead and the wounded. The cowardice of the playboy G.I.'s greatly infuriated their commanders. Brandishing their pistols, they shouted threateningly at their men. Their heavy machineguns were fired again. Obviously, the enemy was to make a last-ditch atAngry shouts were still heard. They were still strong in numbers, perhaps they had just received reinforcements. They began they had just received reinforcements. They began moving forward, on hands and knees or crawling. This U-shaped combat formation would be cut through by a vigorous thrust. It would be pierced through still more rapidly if their commanders were their commanders knocked out.

In the central shelter, Tam kept close watch on the Yank, a tommy gun in his hand. He now exchanged it for Lien's rifle. That it for Lien's rifle. That pirate was a bit too far. A kill would be scored, for sure, with a rifle.

Tam held his gun tight and pressed the trigger. A single crack and the pistol m the hand of the U.S.
officer dropped. His head
jerked backward, moved jerked backward, moved right and left then limply to bent forward. A scream of horror was heard. Their commanders killed, the soldiers beat their retreat in disorder. Perhaps these playboy soldiers eagerly looked forward to this looked forward to this opportunity. This was the enemy's 15th assault wave which ended in complete fiasco

Two pale blue choppers slowly landed at one end of a clearing. Kinh received orders to crawl forward. The enemy corpses were thickly covered with flies. Corpses lying in the sun since the morning began decaying and stinking. Kinh did not lose sight of the landing choppers. He crawl-ed swiftly forward, resolved to foil the enemy's attempt to recover their dead and weaponry. The battlefield had to be controlled, enemy arms and weapons to be seized. In spite of hails of enemy bullets, Kinh kept moving. Hang, Kinh and Tia kept pouring lethal bursts of fire on to the enemy troops engaged in recovery work. When Kinh reached the middle of the landing pad, enemy choppers began taking off. They fled. The ground was littered with enemy bodies. Arms and munitions lay scattered here and there. A pistol was seen weighing on a plastic map Nearby was a broken transmitter rod. The body of the fleshy officer lay stretching flat on the ground, the head on the

THESE ten gallant fight-ers—this small collec-tivity—had outmanned an enemy force 20 times numerically stronger, out a number of troops 4 times bigger than their own, not including those put out of action immediately because of their splendid victory. It had, a far-reaching however, a far-reaching significance. It was from this "Hill Without a Name" that these ten gallant fighters had pit one against 20 to hold it firmly from 20 to hold it firmly from the beginning to the end and that later on the L.A.F. artillery in Quang Tri had roared into action to reduce to smithereens a major U.S inflicting heavy losses on the

HE vast area in Northern Quang Tri which stretches along Streate; Highway o, after two victorieus dry seasons, dry seasons, and the stream of the stream of

into the iopies of the day. Many patches of tand, meretored manical violenty laba non manues coined after citedrons battles." Hill 2 are Gallant in the control of the cont

Following is a brief ac-

IGHT wore on. The electry artillery legit unleading profiling for into the dark-manufacture of the control of t

It was broad daylight now.
The combatants tidied up
their hammock and sleeping It was broad daylight now nats, and cut spare leaf amouflage. Old hands assist-d new recruits in basist-heir basis. ed new recruits in keeping their hands in.

The sun began beating down into the valley. The enemy artillery suddenly stopped. A whitish face emerged from a scrub in the battle area. Tia called Hang



TEN GALLAN ON "HILL WITHOUT A NAME

in a whisper. They both kept a keen eye on it and soon made out that it was an Hang signed Du made out that it was an enemy. Hang signed Du forward. It was an enemy, no mistake! While he put his finger on the trigger, a question flashed in his numerates the plant of the plan rushed forward. Kinh kept them down with his sub-machinegan. The two gre-exploded right in the enemy formation. As the fortifica-tions held by Tam and Lien protruded forward, they were Hang and Tia opened fire at the opponents' flanks in time, in co-ordination with Tam and Lien. The owner? Tam and Lien. The enemy dared no longer press forward. Eight American corpose filtered the ground in front of the works, 3 of them not more than 10 metres from those held by Tam and Lien. This first stunning blow swiftly drove the enemy into the defensive.

Wounded and wept. Those still un-

scathed moved out, trying to drag them behind the fire-line. The aggressor toops kept shouting, screaming and weeping, and there was no weeping, and there was no the Liberation fighters fired their rifles and sub-machine-guns, cutting down enemy soldiers one by one. Many attempts were made to re-move the dead and wounded

amove the dead and wounded but without success. The Americans swept the L.A.F. position with the fire of their heavy machineguns from two directions, but the line of the Liberation fighters. From the rear, the enemy artillery unleashed barrage after barrage, and shell explosions shook the whole battle area. Three he-

licopters took turns to spray 20-mm cannon shells over the L.A.F. position but none of them hit its works. The enemy still failed to locate enemy still failed to locate accurately the adverse fortifications as the ingenious camouflage of the Liberation fighters continued to dety detection. The invaders kept cutting their way into the LA.F. perimeter. The surprise factor was still available. The Liberation of the Libera their opponents were not to be found immediately. In fact the latter were under their very nose.

In their fortifications, the Liberation fighters were ready to let loose their guns and grenades.

Sub-machineguns 3-shot bursts and rifles were fired shot by shot. The sal-voes fell accurately on the

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PROVINCE HEAVY LOSSES OF THE U.S. IN QUANG TRI

OUANG TRI

3 U.S. Companies Wiped Out and 2 Others Badly Mauled.

reported that G.P.X. on July 2, north of riigh-way 1. Quang Tri province, the L.A.F. violently attacked the L.A.F. violently the U.S. marines ar resounding victory.

resounding victory.

On the morning, supported by planes and artillery, 4 company of U.S. marines of Regment of which moved from Con Tien to Go_An_7 km west of Go Linh, intersivitually winged out. Mean-while the LA.F. pounded the enemy posts at Con Tien and Gio Linh, silrening the enemy artillery which could be used to the company at Gio An.

After that heavy blow, the

After that heavy blow, the Yankees sent 2 companies of Battalion 1, Regiment 9, and some units of U.S. marines which marched to Gio An in

which marched to Gio An in 4 columns under the cover of tanks and planes.

At 1.30 p.m. the L.A.F. attack began. Supported by artillery, the fighters split the enemy in many parts and engaged him in a hand to-hand fight. They destroyed 3 tanks and routed the others, shot down 1 helicopter and damaged many others.

The battle was fierce.

Enemy corpses littered the ground. The survivors fled. helter-skelter, hottly pursued by the L.A.F. who captured 40 Yankees.

In order in order to conceal their losses, the U.S. commanders sent in airplanes and savagely bombed the Yankees captured by the L.A.F.

by the L.A.F.

According to preliminary reports, in the two battles on July 2, the L.A.F. had wiped out 3 companies of Battalion 1, U.S. marines Regiment 9, badly mauled 2 other companies of U.S. troops, destroyed the series of U.S. troops, destroyed many others and seized a big haul of weapons and military equipment.

THUA THIEN

An Enemy Convoy Inter-cepted on Hai Van Pass: 36 Vehicles Destroyed, 2 Companies Wiped Out.

N July 3, 1967, the
LA.F. in Thua Thien
ambushed an enemy
convoy of over 100 vehicles
north of Hai Van pass, causing big losses to the enemy.
U.S. planes and pupper troops
had to be despatched to had to be despatched to rescue the convoy which was assailed by a thick hail of mortar shells and machine-gun bullets of the L.A.F.

According to preliminary figures released by the enemy,

or heavily damaged, and 2 companies of troops anni-hilated. The survivors fled to Da Nang.

An Enemy Column Attacked at Phu Vang: 300 Enemy Soldiers Wiped Out and 5 M.113s Burnt, 5 Bridges and Culverts Blown Up by Gueril-las on Highway 1.

300 enemies, burning 5 M. and seizing 40 firearms various kinds.

On the night of June 12 and 14, the Phu Loc gueril-las destroyed 5 bridges and culverts on Highway I including a 25-metre bridge at Nuoc Ngot.

OUANG NGAI

Attack on Go Hoi Airfield 300 Yankees Wiped Out, 30 Aircraft and 6 105mm and 203mm Cannons Destroyed.

N the night of June 23, the L.A.F. at Quang Ngai heavily shelled Go Hoi airfield and the U.S. operational bases composed of 2 airfields containing about planes and defended by an U.S. artillery battalion with 16 105mm and 203mm cannons.

First reports disclosed that since the very beginning all important targets were ac-curately hit: the airfield was curately hit: the airneid was set afire, 300 Yankees were killed, 30 aircraft, 6 cannons, 2 203mm guns, 1 57mm recoil-less gun and 1 tank were destroyed and 30 barracks and an ammunition dump burnt and destroyed.

On June 24, to cover up their heavy damages, the Yankees prevented our com-patriots from passing through the region and carried the dead and wounded in 16 helicopter trips.

THU DAU MOT Dau Tieng U.S. Base Stormed: 40 Planes Destroyed or Demaged, Hundreds of G.I.'s Put out of Action.

N the night of June 24, the L.A.F. and people of Thu Dau Mot province conducted a violent attack against the U.S. base in Dau Tieng. GPX reported against the U.S. base in Dau Tieng, GPA reported. The L.A.F. artillery scored direct hits at the airbase, artillery grounds, hetwork of posts and stores causing heavy, damage to the enemy 40 planes of various types were destroyed or damaged, 6 posts and several houses burnt down, one ammunition dump troops were killed or wounded

The enemy artillery grounds The enemy artillery grounds and airfield were brought to a complete standstill. Roads leading to the airfield were banned for the picking up of the corpses and many big helicopters were sent to carry away scores of damaged planes and artillery pieces during the two following days.

PLEIKU

In one Night over 600 ene-my Troops Including Nearly 590 Yanks Wiped Out, 210 Military Vehicles and 2,00 Cubic Metres of Ammunition Destroyed.

N the night of June 9, and early morning of June 19, 1967, the L.A.F. in Dj'rai violently attacked the base of U.S. Infantry Division, 4 in Pleiku provincial capital, according to GPX reports.

In six spearheads the L.A.F. stormed the enemy's armoured vehicle parking ground, bomb and ammunition stores, sta-tioning base of the sentries on Hill 837, "pacification cadres' training camp on Hill 810 and the living quarters of U.S. military police.

The L.A.F. destroyed 210 military vehicles most of them M.1138, set ablaze 2,000 litres of petrol and blasted

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